cemed by the Treasury Department last week.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the

Governor of Iowa a certificate authorizing that State to

been disposed of by the United States, with bounty land-

The putents which have been issued for Spanish and Mexican ranches in California, the titles to which have finally been confirmed by the Courts, embrace upward of

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP

United States shall be administered in good faith with entire fairness." The principle thus announced will, there is no doubt, be as strictly applied in preserving the peace between Great Britain and the United States,

Adjournment-Who shall be President of the

Senate-Report of the Reconstruction Com-

mittee-Southern Affairs-Pensions and their

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1866

and rain have given new life and freshness to leaf and

flower at the Capital. These first indications of the Sum-

mer solstice, with perhaps the distant movements of that

mer solstice, with perhaps the distant movements of that pestilence which walketh in darkness, seem to turn the minds of anxious legislators to the question of adjournment. Very many members believe that a recess may be taken as early as the 16th of May, others insist there is no public necessity of prolonging the session beyond the first days of June. The question whether Congress should adjourn or take a recess, is deemed of importance; and the popular discussion would incline the belief that a recess will be determined upon.

The Senate will no doubt continue its session some little time after the House shall have taken its recess for the purpose of acting upon Presidential appointments, and the transaction of executive business. The status of their presiding officer has already become a matter of examination by some of the best legal minds of that body, in view of the exigencies of our position. It seems to be a settled

Mr. Shellababger desired to make a statement in that connection. He said that within a few days past the Attorney-General of the United States stated to him another gentleman, not in confidence or privately, that the position taken by the Chief Justice was proper, as the condition of the country was such as to make a judicial

as had been engaged in rebellion had been ascer-

ined.
Mr. SHELLABARGER's answer failed to throw much light

Mr. Shellabarder's answer failed to throw much light on that point, but he continued his argument.

Mr. Hall interrupted him to ask another question. The drift of the gentleman's argument, he said, was to show that Congress might lawfully enact forfeiture of citizenship as a penalty for having been engaged in rebellion against the Government. He submitted whether there was not another difficulty in the case, namely: that by an express provision of the Constitution, which the gentleman had failed to notice, the imposition of penalty for any crime whatever.

there was not another difficulty in the case, namely: that by an express provision of the Constitution, which the gentleman had failed to notice, the imposition of penalty for any crime whatever committed before the passage of the act is expressly and directly within the definition of an expost facto law, and whether it was not thereby forbidden by the Constitution just as effectually as bills of attainder. If Congress might, by legislation, enact the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship for rebellion or disloyalty, might it not, by the same rule, enact any other different penalty for an offense committed before the passage of the act?

Mr. Shillabaracer replied that provision of the Constitution had no application to the matter he was discussing. That provision related to the punishment of crime as such, and to the forfeiture of rights in punishment of crime, and to the forfeiture of rights in punishment of crime, which he was considering was an exercise of national sovercipity, not in punishment of crime, but simply in depriving men who, by acts of disloyalty, had voluntarily renounced their allegiance to their own Government, of the right to resume their political powers. He would not have what he said pushed to any other consequence than the consequence to which he pashed his argument, namely, that the right of citizenship being of national donation, of national definition and of national control, was a matter the deprivation of which, as a consequence of a voluntary surrender of the obligations of citizenship, was not like an infliction of punishment for crime, but was simply a declaration of the sovereign that, as they had surrendered their political franchises they should not continue to exercise them. He sustained his position also by reference to a provision in the Army Apprepriation bill of 1864, declaring that deserters from the army forfeited all the rights of citizenship, and were forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any right of citiz

Vol. XXVI No. 7,813.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Committee.

Reports from the Reconstruction

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Interview of M. Montholon with Secretary

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Speeches of Messrs. Nicholson of Pelaware, Perham of Maine, J. L. Thomas of Maryland, Smith of Kentucky, Shellabarger of Ohio, and Hale of New-York.

further claims and shows by precedents that Congress. or the legislative power, can absolutely prohibit their resumption of the right of franchise, except upon such terms as Congress may determine, and that the States have no SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following Examining-Surgeons were yesterday speciated by the Commissioner of Pensions: Dr. James Williamson, Pertsmouth, Va.; E. M. Bartlett, Louisiann, Mo.; George W. Wright, Canton, Ill.; George Cowar

THE TEST OATH. The Judiciary Committee have agreed to report against any modification of the test outh. They will conclusively swer the objection raised-that its medification is regaisite in order to secure proper officials at the South by phowing sufficient numbers of competent Union residents

The compositor, in setting Saturday's dispatches, does too much credit to Copperhead liberality in subscribing for the President's speech, by affixing dollars to the number subscribed for; they are to cost two cents a piece; and the largest amount ventured by any one of the President's new friends was \$20 for 1,000 copies.

EXCURSION TO MOUNT VERNON. Quite a party of Senators and Members made an excuron vesterday to Mount Vernon, reviving the question of its dedication as a National Soldiers' Home.

ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT. Gen. Grant, prior to his departure for Richmond.

issued a special order to Gen. Foster for the protection of the Union citizens of Florida from the cruelties and injustice practiced upon them under cover of the State laws.

A RICHMOND DINNER PARTY. Your correspondent at Richmond states that the Lieu-

tenant General, his wife, and wife's father, Col. Badeau, Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law, the City Postmaster with peveral others, to the number of twenty, sat down to a dinner given in honor of the party by the proprietors of the Spotts Mrs. Senator Trumbull of Illinois are there, the guests of Col. Looms. Gov. Smith, of New Hampshire, is also GENERALS EN ROUTE.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton left Norfolk for Newbern

to-day. SOUTHERN DIGNITARIES.

Robert E. Lee is expected here in a few days, and his Secesh friends are making due preparations to show him marked attention. Mayor-elect Monroe, and Alderman elect Nixon of New-Orleans, who have not been permitted with the Rebellion, are here getting their pardons. MASONIC VISITATION.

President Johnson, who is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has invited the Supreme Council of the Southorn Jurisdiction to visit him to-morrow morning. PREACHING AT THE CAPITOL.

. President Magoun of the Iowa University preached today at the Capitol, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows preached at

The Conference of the African Methodist Church now in session here, Bishop Payne presiding, decided on Saturpreached to a colored congregation. Some of the clergyaccount of his color, but others hailed it as a happy omen that a white man should seek ordination from colored men. "Let us," said the Rev. James Reed, "show that we don't disrespect a man for his color."
NATIONAL BANES.

No new National banks were chartered last week; the total number of these institutions now doing business throughout the country is 1,650; the total amount of their

notee in circulation is \$268,028,940.

PINANCIAL. The disbursements and transfers by the Treasury Department last week amounted to \$10,348,077.

CASH IN HAND. Treasurer Spinner had in his cash vaults, Saturday noon, legal-tender notes, fractional currency, gold, silver, and other cash, amounting to \$95,918,471.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday last

were \$411,418 08, and for the week ending on that day \$3,464,194 58. PINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The amount of fractional currency shipped last week The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury De partment during last week amounted to \$10,348,077 97.

The United States Treasurer at present holds in United States bonds in trust as security for the circulation of National, Banks \$320,278,550, and as security for deposits n designated Government depositories \$36,014,500. \$1,524,600 in National Bank notes was issued by the Freasury Department for the week ending the 21st instant

208,028,940. The following statement exhibits the unt of funds in the vanils of the Topseury at the clos-M the week ending the 21st instent;

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as folmation setting apart the 17th proxime as a day of fasting

Internal layer among the Republican members of Congress.

The speeches of the President, and the causes which inspired them, are already fully comprehended by the public. It is unfortunate that one so elevated by the choice of the American people should be so disturbed by the criticisms which always have, and, doubtless, ever will, attend the action of every public man. But as no man is perfect, why not bear with this imperfection in a character ennobled by so many acts of a boid patriotism in the past, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he may yet cordially join the great party which elevated him to power, and thus fulfill all his great capabilities in modding the popular mind for that grand and glorious future ordained of God for this Republic.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, April 21, 1866. The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned

CHANGES IN INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is expected that the Committee of Ways and Means will, early this week, report some of their proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill, and especially those relative to incomes and exemptions. They have not yet considered the branches with regard to tobacco, distilled spirits, and the administration of the law.

END OF THE SESSION.

It is the opinion of prominent Congressmen that the present session of Congress will be closed early in June. Apart from the subject of Reconstruction, all other business can be closed in a few weeks. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

proceedings of this day's session were, by order, ed to general debate on the President's annual mes-

Mr. Nicholson (Del.) was the first speaker. He took

Congress? Not on the Executive, no such power was delegated to him; not for the House of Representatives, nor the Senate, acting independently of each other, but on the law-making power of the Government. It was the duty of Congress to take the whole subject into consideration as it was now doing, and to decide what guaranty should be required to secure equal and exact justice to all citizens, and to prevent the recurrence of another rebellion. If such he secured by such constitutional amendments as could not fail to accomplish the object, and on the ratification of such amendments by the late Rebel States, as a pledge of their sincerity and loyalty, he would allow them to be represented in Congress on equal footing with the other States. The guaranties he should require were, first, that leading, intelligent traitors, as the President called them, should be deprived of all political rights, at least for the present, and until they shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance, or until the loyal sentiment of the States has become so strong as to render them poweriess for evil; second, that all the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, shall be given to all loyal citizens, irrespective of race or color; third, that the payment of the Confederate and State debts, contracted in aid of the Rebellion, should be prolabited, and also the payment by the nation, or by States, for emancipated slaves; fourth, that the doctrine of Secession shall be repudiated and branded with everlasting infany. He quoted from the Nashville speech of President Johnson, delivered, he said, before his head became giddy with power, before Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads had led him captive at their will, and he called upon the President to cooperate with Congress in giving effect to the doctrines enunciated in that speech. Union members did not deare to have any conflict with the President repudiated the principles that elected him in 1864. For himself, he had only to swear that he would never consent, by his vot

time after the House shall have taken its recess for the purpose of reting upon Presidential appointments, and the transaction of executive business. The sixtus of their president of the content of the best legal united of that help the president of the content of the service of the hest legal united of that help the president of the content of the service of the hest legal united of the designation of his term as Senator enhancing duestion that a unceasor to Mr. Foster is by general prior to the expiration of his term as Senator enhancing officers in the Senator to the content of the most accomplished presiding officers in the Senator to the content of the most accomplished presiding officers in the Senator to the content of the most accomplished presiding officers in the Senator to the content of the senator of the most accomplished presiding officers in the Senator to the content of the senator of the sen

Mr. SMrin admitted the difference in the two proposi-tions, but he did not see why States in which the condi-tions did not exist should not be admitted to represents

ion.

Mr. Boutwell asked whether the gentleman from Ken-tucky would confine the elective franchise in Mississippi, for example, to loyal white men, excluding disloyal white

Mr. SMITH replied that he would.
Mr. BOUTWELL then asked whether the gentleman expected that the nine-tenths of disloyal people would permit the other cent to set up and continue a government from which they would be excluded.

which they would be excluded.

Mr. SMITH referred, in reply, to the position which had been enunciated and maintained by Union majorities, and advocated by the Speaker of the House, that the loyal men of each State were to be recognized as constituting the

beginning to end.

Mr. SMITH having resumed the floor, drifted to the question of conflict between the President and Congress. He asked why, if the President had no power to do what he had done, Congress had not undone it, and done something that would be better. What was Congress going to do in its place? Stable governments must exist, and there must be the same sort of machinery to carry them on. But it is said the Southern States must repudiate the rebel debt; that had been done. It is said that they must ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; that had been done also. Then it was said that they must elect loyal men to Congress. How did Congress know that it had not been done in every instance? who had tried that question? The Committee on Elections, which was the proper authority on that subject, had said nothing upon it. In excluding those States from representation Congress was doing a wrong, which would result in injury to the Government.

Drifting into the question of the trial of Jefferson Davis, Mr. Smith said that the President had relieved from pardon 500 of the leading spirits of the rebellion, and he asked why Congress had not by bill or resolution called for their trial and execution. It was because Congress wanted to dodge the question.

Mr. Schofield asked why Mr. Smith had not introduced such a measure.

Mr. Smith said he would do so if those who were so

gress wanted to dodge the question.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked why Mr. Smith had not introduced such a measure.

Mr. SMITH said he would do so if those who were so fond of bleod did not.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked why he had not done it some time during the last five months.

Mr. SMITH replied that it was because he had been waiting for some of those who talked so much about blood to come forward and show their bloodthirstiness.

Mr. SCHOFIELD remarked that the gentleman himself talked more about blood than any one else.

Mr. SMITH went on to say that-the Radicals in Congress and the Radical organs were daily denouncing the President, because he did not do something in reference to the punishment of Rebel traitors, although it belonged to Congress itself to do it.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether Mr. Smith supposed that Congress had the power to pass laws by which those men could be tried and condemned, or whether they must not be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed.

Mr. SMITH replied that, as a matter of course, they must be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed, but Congress could fix the means by which they could be brought to justice.

Mr. Eldridge inquired further, whether they must not be tried in the districts prescribed by law.

Mr. SMITH agreed to that, and said the districts were as numerous as the men to be tried. They could be tried in Virginia, and in all the Southern States, because the Courts were restablished.

Mr. Broomall asked what additional law was necessary, and what power Congress had to pass a law for the trial of persons for crimes committed heretofore.

Mr. Broomall asked what additional law was necessary, and what power Congress had to pass a law for the trial of persons for crimes committed heretofore.

Mr. Eldridge suggested, as an additional question, what the President had to do with it?

Mr. SMITH said he knew that Congress could not pass an export facto law; but he could understand very well the effort that was being made by men to avoid by litigation on non-legislation the bringing of these men to trial. It was because they knew it would affect the true policy adopted by President Johnson.

Mr. Broomall inquired what power Congress had in the matter.

the matter.
Mr. SMITH retorted by asking what power the President

Mr. Broomall suggested that he had the power to ex-

alty for treason and feminion that these men should by the legislation of Congress at this day be deprived of certain rights. That was by all legal definition an ex post facto law and nothing else. He submitted that the acts of 1861 in reference to deserters, and each of the other statutes passed by Congress, was perspective in its operation, and not retrospective or retroactive. The law in reference to deserters was to take effect if they did not return to their regiments by a day fixed, making the prospective crime of desertion the crime to be punished, not the past offense. He held the crime of treason in as great detestation and horror as it was possible for the gentleman to do; but he dreaded one thing more than armed rebellion, more than treason, and that was to see the true, honest, toval men of the nation, like the gentleman from Ohio, in the zeal to put their condemnation of the crime of treason, override or seek to override the plain and palpable provisions of the Constitution. He regretted that he was not prepared to point out where the gentleman's argument departed from the true constitutional ground; but he would promise himself the pleasure of making that effort at as early a day as he could obtain the floor.

The House then at 3:30 adjourned. Mr. Broomall suggested that he had the power to execute existing laws.

Mr. SMITH said that President Johnson had pursued the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and that Congress would not dare to destroy it, because Congress felt the force and effect of that policy on the country, and knew that the great masses of the Union people would soon rise and maintain it, and that the leaders who were opposing it would go down and be forgotten and unwept.

Mr. Raydall (Penn.) suggested that the President bad, on the 2d of October, 1865, addressed a letter to Chief-Justice Chase on the subject, and that the Chief-Justice, on the 12th of the same month, replied declining to hold such court as had been suggested by the President, and suggesting a trial by Military Commission.

Mr. SMITH knew that was so, for he had read it in The TRIBUSE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Shocking Camalty in Boston-Three Lives Lee

The wall of a building in process of demolition on Orange-lane fell down last night, burying in the rubbish and killing three little beys, named Robert Wilkins, Henry Woods and Robert St. Clair—all between six and 12 years of age. Mary Fisher, 18 years old, had both her legs broken, and received other injuries. The parents of the children are poor people, residing in the vicinity of the scene of disaster.

Loss of the Eight Hour Bill in Massachusette

Bostov, Saturday, April 21, 1804.
The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the Eight-Hour Labor bill by a vote 109 to 52.
The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New-York, through their Boston Agents, J. F. Dobson & Co., reinsured, on the 19th inst., all the outstanding risks of the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company of Pittsfield.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Late Explosion-Indian Cutrages-Finns

Cial News.

Sas Francisco. Thereday, April 19, 1866.

An inquest is now being held ever the body of Samuel Knight, a victim of the late explosion.

Sixty thousand sacks of prime shapping grade wheat has been sold at \$1.65 per hundred postade.

The bark Ocean Ranger, from Hamburg, has arrived.

Mining Stocks are generally weak. Ophir. \$50;

Yellow Jacket, \$835; Savage, \$1,110; Felcher, \$345.

Legal tenders, 794c.

San Francisco. Friday. April 20.

The steamship Sierra Nevada has arrived from the Columbia, bringing \$126,000 in gold.

The Indians are reported to be committing outrages in the vicinity of Canon City. A detachment from Camp Watson has been sent after them.

A Los Angelos dispatch states that the Indians are troublesome between that place and Majoc River, and cavalry are needed to prevent serious interruption to travel.

Gen. Steedman's Tour-The Freedmen's Burens

ing of the different classes toward the Freedmen's Bu-reau, with the view of reporting the same to the War De-

the agents of the Bureau have only our interests to lock after, and are thus in a far better position to protect us."

Martin Warrock, a colored man of Lynchburg, Va., in telling his views on the subject, said that he was born in 1791, and had been for 65 years a slave, and then paid \$400 for his freedom. He thinks that the white people are becoming more kindly daily, and is sure that there is no part of the country where the whites are so well disposed toward the freedmen as in and around Lynchburg. He is one of the most intelligent negroes that we have met, and a Radical of the most pertinacions kind. "Brain's," he says, "rule communities." "Lock General, at the field-hands on some of the plantations. On the west coast of Africa you will not find a more uncivilized, ignorant people. Why, some of them have never been to a place of religious worship. You know, General, that the House of Bondage is not the best College of Literature. What we want now is schools. Educate some of our younger people and use them as teachers, and we shall have our people and use them as teachers, and we shall have our people and use them as teachers, and we shall have our people and use them as Government, and not an expense, to clogit."

Other colored men thought that the Government has done for them. For we want to be a strength to that Ritle idea of the valuable service that the Freedmen's Bureau had readered, and was sure that many persons must have perished had it not been for the Bureau. Then with considerable pride they add: "Now we are on our feet and are able to take care of ourselves and those that the Bureau had readered, and was sure that many persons must have perished had it not been for the Bureau. Then with considerable pride they add: "Now we are on our feet and are able to take care of ourselves and those that the Bureau had readered with the bears of the Bureau had segrest on, and the Government has been caring for too. The only thing we fear it that rowdies will annoy us, and then we shall not have, as we do now,

could obtain the food. Other freedmen were greatly exercised because the officers of the Bureau had ordered them not to give entertainments where dancing was indulged in. "Very select, too, the parties is that we give; written invitations, and only the most respectable people is invited too. And the Freedmen's Bureau says that it is not right, and shuts us up."

The freedmen seem to think that General Steedman is the party that can remedy all their little grievances, and so come to him with all manner of cases to be arranged, and go off with an extremely doubtful countenance when he tells them that he has no authority in the premises.

There seems to be a prevailing idea among the fanners that the crops will be short this year, particularly tobacco. So far as the tobacco is concerned, it is very possible, but the grain fields certainly show very promisingly, more so, I think, than could have been expected, when the very dry spell of weather that Spring has opened with is considered. Business in Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Norfolk is very dull. In Petersburgh there is considerably more activity; but the general hope is the trade that is to be occasioned by the barvesting of the crops, which it is anticipated will make money more picury, and do a great deal to place things on a far better footing, and restore something of the old order of things.

A curious statement was made to me in private conversation a few days since by an ex-Rebel officer of Stenewall Jackson's command. Speaking of Jackson, he said that if Jackson had been in command of the Rebel army after the battle of Antietaun the war would have been brought to a close. This statement I was anxious to know the reason of.

"Jackson proposed to Lee and other officers that Me-

reference to deserters was to take effect if they did not return to their regiments by a day fixed, making the prospective crime of desertion the crime to be purished, not the past offense. He held the crime of treason in as great detestation and horror as it was possible for the gentleman to do; but he dreaded one thing more than armed rebellion, more than treason, and that was to see the true, honest, loval men of the nation, like the gentleman from Ohio, in the zeal to put their condemnation of the crime of treason, override or seek to override the plain and palpable provisions of the Constitution. He regretted that he was not prepared to point out where the gentleman's argument departed from the true constitutional ground; but he would promise himself the pleasure of making that effort at as early a day as he could obtain the floor.

The House then at 5:30 adjourned.

A Dwelling Robbed of Seven Thousand Dellare.

A Dwelling